International Conference Negro 1912

MANY COUNTRIES ARE TO BE REPRESENTED

Mont. Adv 4-14-12.

International Conference on Negro to Be Largely Attended at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 13.—Twenty-one foreign countries, or colonies of foreign countries, and thirty-six different missionary societies, representing sixteen different religious denominations, will be represented officially, or unofficially, at the International Conference on the Negro, which meets at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, April 17, 18 and 19.

The local governments of Jamaica and Barbadoes, British West Indies, have each selected three official representatives to attend the Conference for the purpose of studying the work of the Tuskegee Institute, and to follow the deliberations of the Conference. Porto Rico, Bermuda, Nicaragua, British Guiana and possibly Venezuela, will also be represented.

Missionary organizations from Sweden, Germany and England have announced their intention of sending delegates. The little Negro Republic of Liberia, will be represented by Consul General to the United States, Ernest Lyon, Vice-President S. G. Harmon, former Secretary of State F. E. R. Johnson, and a number of other persons, representing schools and other missionary enterprises in that country.

Maurice S. Evans, of London, England, will represent the British African Society at the Conference; R. W. Hunter, Head of the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone, will be present in the interest of that colony.

Among those who have announced their determination to be present are a number of noted Africans, among others Casely Hayford, a native Barrister-at-Law of Sekondi, Gold Coast Africa, author of a very interesting book, "Ethiopia Unbound," which is perhaps one of the first books ever written by a native African for the purpose of expressing the hopes and aspirations of an African nationality.

In addition to the native Africans the missionaries and representatives of some of the West Indian colonies several distinguished sociologists have promised to be present; among other Prof. W. I. Thomas of the University of Chicago, author of "Sex and Society."

CONDITIONS IN MANY COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

Attendance at Conference on Negro Increases

MANY ADDRESSES HEARD

4/19/12

Education Considered—Tuskegee Institute Praised—Religion Subject of Several Lengthy Discourses

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 18.—The second day's session of the international conference on the negro was attended by an increased number of delegates and of deeper interest in the subjects discussed. The general subject, "Conditions in Various Countries," was continued from the previous day. After singing "Rule Britannia," W. H. Plant, head master of the Titchfield school, Kingston, Jamaica, spoke on "The Progress of the Colored People of Jamaica."

R. C. Thompson, master of the Old Harbour Elementary School of Kingston, Jamaica, next spoke of the progress of elementary education in the island. "There are 700 elementary schools in Jamaica, which from the report appear to compare favorably with the best public schools in the United States.

All of the speakers dwelt at some length upon how greatly they were impressed by the work of Tuskegee Institute and what they were going to do when they returned home. In concluding his address, Mr. Thompson said: "We consider ourselves while in Tuskegee students and learners, endeavoring to take in all we can, and to return to our native country. We hope to take away with us, in mind, some part, if not the whole, of this wonderful industrial institution, to erect in a substantial manner, on other spots beyond the sea."

The next subject was "Local Conditions in the Barbados." This small island in the Eastern Caribbean Sea, is represented by three delegates, Washington Harper, shipwright, A. Rawle Parkinson, teacher, and Elliott Durant, journalist. The first of delegates to speak was Washington Harper. He said that he was just an humble artisan who made his living by building boats and repairing ships. In answer to the question, "How did you learn the trade of shipwright?" he replied that he had learned it as an apprentice under the man who was formerly the leading ship repairer in the island. He now is now noted as the best boat builder in that part of the West Indies.

A. Rawle Parkinson, principal of the leading elementary school of the island, next spoke on the education and religion in the island. "There are 167 elementary schools, that is one for each square mile of the island's area. On these schools during the past year, $90,000 was spent, which is one-tenth of the income of the government.

Elliott Durant, the third delegate from Barbados, spoke on the general conditions in the island and called especial attention to what the island owed to three great negroes, Jackson Prescott, a noted judge, Nathaniel Dutant, journalist, and Sir Conrad Reese, former chief justice, who, he said, held the highest judicial position ever attained by a negro.

"Twelve Years of Practical Experience Among the Natives of Porto Rico," was next discussed by Rev. H. T. Jason, representing the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

The afternoon session opened at 2:30 o'clock, Dr. Washington presiding. The melodies, "One More River to Cross," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and the Liberian national song, "All Hail, Liberia," were sung by the trained choir of Tuskegee Institute, in charge of Mrs. Jennie Lee. After announcing a committee on Declaration of Principles to be read tomorrow before the conference, Bishop W. H. Heard of the A. M. E. Church, taking the place on the program of Mr. Ernest Lyons, opened the discussion on Liberia. Bishop Heard made the broad statement that the only hope for the success of the Christian missionaries is in the training of the schildren. This statement was challenged by others who considered the statement a reflection on the power of the gospel to convert the world.

Last night's session was devoted to a discussion of conditions in Africa. Rev. Mark C. Hayford, a native African, spoke on "Educational Conditions in Gold Coast, West Africa." Mr. J. Denton, principal of the Fourah Bay College, Hierra Leone, West Africa, spoke on "Condition and Progress of Natives of Sierra Leon."

The conference is still in session.

NEGROES GATHER FROM ALL PARTS

International Conference of Negroes Being Held at Tuskegee

A HISTORIC CONFERENCE

Twenty-one Foreign Countries or Colonies are Represented at This Meeting

MANY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Dr. Washington Makes Introductory Address to Delegates—Prominent Members of the Race Attend Meeting.

4-18-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 16.—Everything is in readiness for the International Conference on the Negro, which will convene at Tuskegee Institute Wednesday for a three days' session. Many of the delegates are already on the scene and Tuesday evening a preliminary meeting of the delegates was held in the chapel of the institute.

The majority of delegates from abroad were at Tuesday evening's preliminary meeting of the conference. They have been spending a large part of their time looking into the work in the shops and the class rooms and studying some of the unusual methods they find in operation at Tuskegee Institute for work among the surrounding rural Negro population.

Thirty-six missionary societies, representing sixteen religious denominations and twenty-one foreign countries or colonies of foreign countries are represented either officially or unofficially at the conference.

The little Negro Republic of Liberia and the English Colonies of Barbadoes and Jamaica are most largely represented. Liberia is represented by Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consul General to the United States; Hon. S. G. Harmon, vice-president of the Republic of Liberia, and Hon. F. E. R. Johnson, former Secretary of State.

In both Jamaica and Barbadoes public meetings were held by the leaders of the colored people to discuss the purposes and the advantages to be derived from the conference. The delegates appointed by the government of Jamaica are: Hon. J. R. Williams, Director of Education for Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica; W. H. Plant, Headmaster of the Titchfield School and S. C. Thompson, Master of the old Harbor Elementary school of Kingston.

The delegates from Barbadoes are: Washington Harper, Shipwright; A. Rawle Parkinson, Teacher; and Elliot Durant, Journalist of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, B. W. I.

Venezuela, South America, is represented by Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington and Delegate Designate of the Government of Venezuela.

A Distinguished African's View of the Meeting.

One of the interesting portions of the program will be the reading of the letters from the persons who were invited, or who heard in some way about the conference. Very few of these letters are of the ordinary formal sort. Many of them give interesting glimpses into the life of the native peoples and suggest something of the ideas and aspi the black man's brain, in many parts of the world. For example, one of these rations that are stirring in the back of etters is from Dr. Edward Blyden, written shortly before he died, an exile from his home in Liberia, at Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Dr. Blyden, who was born in the West Indies and emigrated to Liberia, was one of the most distinguished and learned Negroes the world has yet produced. He was at different times President of the Liberian Republic, Ambassador to France, and head of the College of West Africa. He was a deep student of Arabic, and had traveled far and wide among the Mohammedan Blacks. He had a peculiar theory to the effect that the Negro could never become a Christian because, as he pointed out, in all of the imagery of the Christian Church, the religious paintings, the statuary, and so forth, Christ and the angels are represented as white. There are no black angels, and for that reason, he said, the masses of the black people are not going to believe in the Christian Heaven. Dr. Blyden was inclined, in his latter years to the creed of Islam, which is strong among the native African peoples. He favored Mohammedianism, because it forbids the use of images, pictures or symbols of any kind in connection with religion.

To Dr. Blyden, the significance of this conference seemed to be the fact that a Negro school should have become so widely known that without any one regarding it as strange or unusual, it was possible to invite people from all over the world to visit it. Dr. Blyden said:

> I am not surprised to get a letter from you on the important question to which you have been good enough to call my attention.
>
> In the first place, I may say, I am very proud that a member of the Negro race has risen to such a position, as to be able to summon to his home the whole world to discuss with him the Negro question. Secondly, because I have seen the invitation published in several English papers, and not one has either by implication or directly given any sign of objection to the right of Dr. Booker T. Washington, to summon the whole Christian world to meet together to deal with the question which concerns not only the Negro race in America, but the whole African Continent.

The Conference and the Question of African Nationalities.

Another interesting letter, which perhaps gives some indication of the kind of interest with which the native leaders of the West Coast are inclined to look upon this conference, is from Casely Hayford, native barrister-at-law, at Sekondi, on the Gold Coast, who is the author of several books on the native institution of the West Coast peoples and also of a book, "Ethiopia Unbound," which is perhaps the first book written by a native African to give expression to the sentiment of African nationality. Mr. Hayford says:

> We here feel that the great work that is being done at Tuskegee Institute has a mighty uplifting force for the race. It may be possible, however, to be influenced in some degree by the great National Tendency which is the basis of our educational system here.
>
> There is an African nationality, and when the Aborigines of the Gold Coast and other parts of West Africa have joined forces with our brethren in America in arriving at a national aim, purpose and aspiration, then indeed, will it be possible for our brethren over

the sea to bring home metaphorically to their nation and people a great spoil.

You have a great influence for good under God, and I venture to hope that some of the thoughts which are moving West Africa as one body will appeal through you and other leaders of our race to our people on the other side of the Atlantic.

Another interesting letter is from represenetatives of Ethiopian Church at Klipspruit, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. "Re your notification in the 'Transvaal Leader,'" the letter begins in the quaint language of one to whom English is still a foreign tongue.

We have seriously and keenly observed your request, and have accepted, as we are aware it is from an experienced and well considered source.

Your scheme and attitude to raise your countrymen, we hail for it, in this country. We are looking forward for a day that you would deem wise and fit to convey your scheme of raising the Negroes in that country to this country of aboriginal natives, since a very limited number could come over to that country. We believe that it was God's hand that touched and aroused such feelings in your heart and mind. Come what-might-be-said the redemption of Africa will be a person who by blood claim it as his, and circumstances force him to that point.

Among the other interesting letters is ne from a graduate of the Negro Col- ge at Wilberforce, Ohio, who has tarted a school in what he calls the Black Belt of South Africa." He says

Remember us in this country, for we are surrounded with thousands of people who need your Tuskegee right among them; who need something more than just the preaching of the Gospel; who need to be lifted up by means of industrial training, backed up by a high school such as your humble writer has started out here, right in the "Black Belt" of South Africa.

Reports from Remote Africa.

In some parts of Africa and Sout America the news that there was to l a meeting of Negroes and friends the Negro from all parts of the wor has given rise to the strangest illusion Among the natives of Dutch Guian for example, the report has gone abro that the Negro King of North Ameri has invited representatives of the Neg race in every part of the world to international congress, and as the seems to be some sort of a feud betwe the light colored and the black Negr in that country the black people a greatly disturbed because the peo chosen to represent them are brown.

One of the most interesting lette speaks of present conditions in Aby sinia, since the death of Emperor Men lik. The writer who is a Swedish M sionary, says:

The Swedes here sympathize with the colored people and have a good few men and women among them for erecting schools, for propagating good books and for bringing up industry. For the same purpose, I came to Africa, 1893, and during my stay on the field I have seen some of the places where the Portugeses were busy with their slave trade; have seen what an inhuman treatment the slaves in Africa still are exposed to, but have also seen that the colored people can be lifted and developed.

A conference such as the one a Tuskegee Institute certainly wil be interesting and instructive, fo there one can see what effect th culture and Christianity has ha on the descendants of the son of Africa, and also learn nev methods found out by the colore people themselves. But the stat of the country where I am and th circumstances that I am a lone mis sionary in Abyssinia, hinders m to leave my post. The strong hands of Emperor Menelik have left the reins and anarchy has taken the place of the rule. The government is very suspicious and imprison both political and religious persons. Out of our people, we had twenty-two persons imprisoned last year, and among them school boys under 12 years of age. (The boys were not imprisoned on account of suspicion for political plots, but simply because they were learning reading, writing and counting, etc.) Did I now leave, a catastrophe very likely would allure again.

In Abyssinia there is no one in the present government that cares about the colored peoples outside their own borders. Out of the subdued tribes and other neighboring tribes great numbers of slaves are taken both for work within Abyssinia and for the slaves market abroad. The Abyssinians therefore hold that the lower the people stand the better.

Numerous other letters were received om distinguished men in different rts of the world, who have been or are interested in Africa. One of thes was from Sir Henry H. Johnston, wh visited America a few years ago an wrote a book upon "The Negro in th New World." Another came from S George Taubman Goldie, the man wh founded the great colony of Nigeri The Governor General of the Suda where Tuskegee students have been en ployed in the effort to introduce cotto culture among the natives, sent a me sage expressing his interest in the ob jects of the conference.

Following is Dr. Booker T. Wash ington's introductory address to th conference:

"For some time past, I have receive an increasing number of letters an inquiries every year, from persons ou side the United States, who have wante to learn something in regard to th work and methods of the Tuskege Institute. These letters have come fro many parts of the world; they hav come from missionaries in Africa, Aus tralia and India, from officials of the Colonial Governments in Europe, and from all sorts of persons who are interested, directly or indirectly, in lifting up the man at the bottom in any part of the world.

"I recall at one time that I received a letter from a man in the South of Russia, who wanted to establish a school for the Muzhiks, or Russian peasants. At another time, I received a letter from a missionary in the New Hebrides, who was engaged in teaching a type of black people there, of whom I had never before heard. In addition to these letters I have referred to, we have at Tuskegee, every year, I should say, from fifty to a hundred visitors, who come here for the express purpose of studying the work of the school.

"Sometimes we entertain visitors of that kind without knowing that we are doing so. At one time we found that we had with us as a student, the son of a wealthy Chinese merchant, who, without at first disclosing his purpose or identity, had come here as a student in order to get acquainted with the school from the inside, with a view to establishing a somewhat similar institution in his own country. Before, and since then, we have had students from India and Japan, who came here with a similar purpose in view. For a number of years past, we have had at Tuskegee from 100 to 125 students from different parts of the West Indies, Africa, and South America, who have been sent here, not merely to get an education in the trades, such as they do not have an opportunity to do at home, but likewise to get acquainted with the plans and methods of this school, in order that they might be more helpful to their own people, either as teachers or in some other capacity, when they returned home.

"I mention these facts here because they indicate to my mind, not so much an interest in any one particular institution or in one particular form of education, but rather a very widespread unrest in regard to educational matters in general, and at the same time a hope and faith that there are opportunities for broadening, improving and applying education to the actual need of life, in ways of which we are just beginning to realize the possibilities.

"This is the reason, I take it, that so many of you have come from distant parts of the world; from Europe, from Africa and the West Indies, to attend this conference. You have come to Tuskegee, in other words, not so much because you believe we have discovered or invented any new and specific remedy for the problems you have encountered in the different lines of work in which you are engaged, but rather because you have heard that we have been trying experiments, and that we are earnestly seeking to add something to our knowledge of what education can practically do, particularly in the solution of some of these new and difficult problems, which have sprung up in different parts of the world, as a result of the closer contacts of the white and colored races."

Mission in hinterland of Sierra Leone supported & manned by Jamaica Con Church

International Conference On Negro — 1912

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT PUBLIC MEETING.

The following is a copy of the Report of the delegates of Barbados who attended the recent Conference at Tuskegee, and which was presented at a public meeting at the Carnegie Hall on Wednesday night last:—

New York, U.S.A.,
June 4th, 1912.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES.

Re the Tuskegee International Industrial Conference, April 17, 18, 19th, 1912.

To the Committee and subscribers to the Tuskegee Fund.

Gentlemen,—We the undersigned Delegates duly commissioned by you to attend the International Industrial Conference held at Tuskegee, Alabama, now have the honour to lay before you our report thereon.

We arrived at New York, Friday, April 5th, and were met by our esteemed fellow countryman Dr. A. St. Clair Jones. Prior to our departure for Tuskegee, we spent some days in New York during which we took the opportunity of visiting several Industrial Institutions there and in Brooklyn, and which will be referred to later on in this report.

We arrived at Tuskegee on Tuesday evening, 16th April, and were cordially received by Dr. Washington and his staff. On the following morning Conference opened at Douglas Hall at which representatives from all over the world were in attendance.

We append programme. During the discussion, it was strongly emphasized by Missionaries, Teachers, Artisans and Agriculturists that in order to reach a full system of training the head, the heart and the hand must move conjointly, thereby welding the Religious, Educational and Industrial systems into a complete whole.

At morning session of the second day your Delegates were called upon by Dr. Washington to address the Conference on Local conditions in Barbados; and on ascending the platform, were greeted with the British National Anthem which was heartily rendered by the choir and vast assemblage.

At the conclusion of our addresses which had been received with rapturous applause Dr. Washington congratulated Barbados, remarking—"It seems to me the smaller the countries become the better the speeches grow."

Conference closed on the evening of 19th April and from the following morning we settled down into active work, the result of which may be estimated by a perusal of this report.

The Tuskegee Institute consists of several thousand acres of land, 2,400 of which form the school farm. It is the plan to raise all foodstuffs as nearly as possible for the 1,200 head of live stock owned by the School. 80 acres of land are devoted to the cultivation of peaches strawberries, grapes, plums, pears figs, etc. The Institute at present has 103 buildings, some of which are capable of holding upwards or 3,000 persons. There are 1,600 students and over 200 teachers and we were deeply impressed by the strict discipline and at the same time the kindly feeling which pervades the Institution.

We here detail our visit to the various Departments:—

KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S HOUSE.

In the Kingdergarten department the manual idea is prominent. Children enter from three to six years of age and are kept to class 2½ hours daily. The busy plying of the fingers indicates an early training of the hands and in watching them, we were forced to the conclusion that this was the beginning of real Industrialism. At the age of 7, the girls begin to learn house work including cooking. Every day a section prepares a hot lunch which the students may obtain for the modest sum of one cent each. Once a month a mother's meeting is held, when the parents have the gratification of seeing their children prepare a meal, and then the pleasure of being served with it by them. Serving is also started when they are 7 years and it was quite a pleasure to see girls under 12 years, wearing neat dresses which they had made themselves.

The boys at 7 begin carpentry and the work seen by us was highly creditable. Boys and girls alike learn gardening once a week. This as well as carpentry, is taught by senior students from the Normal School. Nature study largely obtains at Tuskegee and at several extension schools which we visited in the communities, we found that while some pupils were indoors at their books, others were pursuing a study of nature in the fields and woods. More than ever it appealed to us that our home system of cramped and often unhealthy areas, left us much to learn from places like Tuskegee,

WHEELWRIGHT DEPARTMENT.

In this as in all other departments at Tuskegee the boys are first taught the names and use of the tools, also to sketch and read all plans bearing on their work, and frequent literary examinations are held to test proficiency. This course covers a period of four years, the value of which may be realized by the following questions which we found on the blackboard of the workshops ready for the students in their various years.

QUESTIONS.

1st year. Tell how to contract a single sill bed body.

2nd year.—Tell how to construct 2ft. wheel.

3rd year—Tell how to construct a 1¼ year wheel 3ft. 4ins. high—Reach 1in. above Radius of rear wheel.

4th year—Draw up specification for a U.S.A. mail and baggage waggon.

The advanced boy is seldom allowed to get away from elementary work. He is required to do the work which is done by the first year boy (e.g.) he may be made to build a waggon all himself without leaving the rougher work to be done by a subordinate. In this shop are tools similar to those used at Barbados, but results differ materially owing to the difference in the systems of training. Students are also periodically examined in the spelling of the names of the tools and terms of the work relating to this department.

CARPENTRY.

In this department we saw a marked advance in tools; for example, the large planes are made of iron and grooved at the bottom to prevent sticking on the surface of wood. The Stanley Rooter 71½ with a variety of bits at an average cost of $1.50 is very useful for all grooving and letting in purposes. This is said to be the latest tool added to the carpenter's outfit. The accommodation plough plane with 18 bits of all sizes is also a recent addition, and is really a gem. This plane besides ordinary ploughing is also used for striking mouldings and may be obtained at the modest cost of $6. The automatic brace with a complement of 12 bits at a cost of $1.50 is another very useful tool.

We found here also an improved sawset—Taintor's Positive No. 7 used for the uniform opening of teeth without the possibility of breaking, Price. 65c. Stanley's accommodation gauge. B. 95c. cost 30c is very handy for setting sizes in places where the common gauge cannot work.

We saw here an up-to-date morticing machine driven by steam, but we were impressed by a very handy machine in use at Pratt's Institute which is worked by foot power and which can be obtained at the moderate cost of about $30. This machine has also an annex for tennoning.

A small single surfacer for dressing lumber at a cost of $250; a lath cutting machine $150 and a small saw-mill complete with boiler and engine with capacity for cutting 10,000 feet daily at a cost of $1,000, are all extensively operated at Tuskegee, and afford ample facilities in carpentry.

A boy in this department is first taught to draw straight lines, angles and curves; and how to use the tools He is required to be in the drawing department two hours a week and is expected to complete the twenty-four plates containing forty-eight geometrical diagrams in one school year. In mechanical drawing there is individual teaching; and boys of exceptional ability are allowed to do higher work than that of their respective classes, as it helps them in their self-support.

A noticeable feature in this department is the care and special attention paid to the fitting and cleaning up of all work and which places carpentry in America beyond anything of its class yet seen by us and which we would gladly welcome if adopted in our island home.

BLACKSMITH DEPARTMENT.

On general lines this department is conducted similarly to shops of its kind in Barbados; but in the horse shoeing section there is a marked advance. Here each boy is taught the anatomy of the horse's foot from the hoof to the knee joint. There is a study of the character of each horse and the shoe is made to suit his peculiarities. The following shoes illustrate this point.

For:—

Frog Protection

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Hind Interfering
Over Reaching
Frog Pressure
Contraction
Front Interfering
Changing the gait
Shortening the stride
Corns and toe dragging
Reel foot pacing
Knee Striking
Drop Soles.

TINSMITH AND PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

We found here a marked improvement in this class of work. Designing is a speciality, and excellent work is done in the turning of joints, elbows, flower pots and in the making of globes, fonts and tho elaborate cornices for which the American buildings are noted. Samples of drawings have been obtained from this department.

BRICKMAKING DEPARTMENT.

On visiting the clay fields we were struck with the marked similarity there is between the colour of the soil and that of our Scotland district. We brought a sample of the clay used in brickmaking and which may be found useful for purposes of comparison and analysis.

We also submitted a sample of our clay to the analyst at Tuskegee and were informed that it is admirably suited for brickmaking, care being taken to add a certain proportion of sand to prevent cracking. The process of brickmaking in vogue at Tuskegee is very simple. The clay is mixed only with water, and when kneaded by a machine is ready for the pug mill. The plant used here has a capacity for turning 25,000 bricks daily, and is operated by twelve hands, 1½ cords of wood being used per day. This plant is manufactured by H. Brewer & Co., Tecumseh, Michigan, at a cost of $800, and is considered by the head of this department as an excellent one.

It may be interesting to note that from this and adjoining soils, face powder and a variety of paints are made under the skilled management of Professor Carver, Chemist and Analyst. We are in possession of some of the above.

AGRICULTURE.

A noticeable feature under this head is terracing. This consists of making a series of semi-circular and are like grooves at a distance of from one to two feet apart, according to the kind of vegetable planted. It is applied to land which would be otherwise exposed to wash. During our observation we noticed several areas of sandy soil which under this system were fairly productive. We think this method could be profitably applied to some districts in Barbados.

COTTON GROWING.

Cotton growing obtains largely in Alabama and this Industry is often troubled by diseases. These have however been successfully fought and we are in possession of literature bearing on the subject.

Experiments in Cotton breeding have been carried on since 1905 with success. Hybrid species are obtained by breeding the Sea Island Cotton with certain of the Upland varieties and by means of which a type more prolific and better adapted to sandy soil is produced. We may also here state that we submitted a sample of hybrid cotton grown by Mr. Nathaniel Jones of Barbados to an expert at Tuskegee who after examination pronounced it to be a fine quality and remarked—"The grower is working on right lines."

With regard to the sowing of cotton it has been observed at Tuskegee that deep planting is highly productive in its result. We are of opinion that these points may be of use to those engaged in cotton growing.

THE SWEET POTATO.

The sweet potato is largely grown and we have been informed that the long and crooked kinds with which we are so familiar are the result of mounding too highly—the short and chunky potato being the result of shallow ploughing and shallow reaching. In Alabama the sweet potato gives a large field when fertilized with potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Here as in many other instances insecticides and fungicides are fought with London purple. Dry sand is also used as an antidote to fungus and kerosene oil is often used for spraying. It may be interesting to mention that a shipment of sweet potatoes was received from Barbados about a year ago and the result has been so favourable that they are now being largely canned for sale. We bring with us a sample and hope the day is not far distant when the potato grower of Barbados will find a lucrative occupation in canning and exporting this commodity.

We were pleased to find among the young agriculturists at Tuskegee a student sent from Barbados by Rev. Miss Esterbrook; and from his close application to his work which he seem to love so well, we feel confident that should he return to our country, he will prove a valuable asset.

CORN GROWING.

Although the soil of Alabama is particularly suited to cotton growing yet other industries through scientific Agriculture produce highly profitable yields. For example, corn is largely grown. Great care is taken in the selection of the seed. The cylindrical ears are always selected as they are found to give a better yield and flinty grains are planted because they strongly resist the weevil attack.

We noticed corn barned at Tuskegee which we were informed had yielded from 7 to 10 ears to the stalk.

Before we leave the subject of Agriculture, we may state that on inquiry, we learnt that the sweepings at New Orleans are piled into garbage heaps and burnt, and the ash is sold to planters for manurial purposes.

DAIRYING.

Cattle breeding is a great industry at Tuskegee. We found a large number of persistent milkers—i.e., cows which gave milk very nearly all the year round—a result due largely to the selection of right food. Skimmed milk, cotton seed meal, rich and succulent grasses and sweet potato are the foods usually given. Fecundity is also helped by the liberal use of Hood's farm powders manufactured in the U.S.A.

POULTRY REARING.

The extent to which Poultry rearing is carried on may be judged from the fact that on our visit to this department we found 2,000 hens, 1,300 chicks and 298 roosters. The incubation system is in evidence, and as many as 3,000 eggs may be set at one time. We observed also that the newly hatched chickens are placed in wire netting barns with concrete floors covered with straw. They are kept from the yards and fields until they are many weeks old.

KALSOMINING.

Kalsomines obtained in large quantities from the clays as Tuskegee, and as we have already remarked that there is a marked similarity between these clays and some of ours, we beg to call attention to the fact that a cheap wash in various colours for house use may possibly be obtained by even the poorest of our people. We forward herewith a method of preparation by Professor Carver, which you may think worthy of dissemination.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Several visits to this department greatly impressed us with the work done by the girl students in ladies' outfit. Colour blending from nature study is an important feature in this department; and the ready and intelligent answers given by the students to questions relating to the making of hats and dresses and the blending of colours made us feel that our girls could learn many profitable lessons from this system. In this division drawing is also an important factor. It was a source of gratification to us to see a variety of beautifully trimmed hats and dresses all designed and made by the students of Tuskegee and ready for despatch to the neighbouring stores.

We regret we cannot append an official report of the proceedings of the Conference, owing to the fact that no authorised reporter was present. There was however a garbled and undignified report prepared by a Southerner apparently unfriendly to the Convention and against which report, your delegates and others entered their emphatic protest.

We may state however that the Conference just before its close, unanimously passed a series of declarations, one of which stipulated the calling of similar conventions triennially.

To the various departments and private individuals who commissioned us to obtain information we are forwarding same under cover.

In conclusion we beg leave to place on record our high appreciation of the marked courtesy extended to us during our visit to the industrial centres and other Institutions. In this connection we cannot avoid mentioning the New York Evening High School, the New Trade School, the Henrietta Kindergarten, the New York Training School for Teachers and the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, and we feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Washington and his co-workers for their untiring energy in providing for our comfort and facilitating in every way our endeavour to carry out the object of our mission.

We have the honour, to be gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
H. WASHINGTON HARPER.
A. RAWLE PARKINSON.
E. ELLIOTT DURANT.

Following are the Rosolutions which were adopted at the Public Meeting:—

International Conference On Negro — 1912 (1)

RESOLUTION NO. I.

Resolved :—That this meeting representing the subscribers, the Committee of the Tuskegee Movement and the General Public, accords a hearty welcome to Messrs. W. Harper, A. Rawle Parkinson and E. Elliott Durant, the Barbados Delegates, who represented this Island at the Industrial Conference held at Tuskegee, Alabama, U.S.A., on April 17, 18, and 19th last.

Moved by Mr. H. F. Tait, seconded by Mr. O. A. Murray.

RESOLUTION NO. II.

Resolved :—That this meeting expresses its satisfaction with the manner in which the Barbados Delegates executed their commission to the United States of America and hopes that in the near future the knowledge gained and information obtained through their labours will be applied to the Industrial uplift and prove of lasting benefit to the educational and material advancement of the working classes of Barbados.

Moved by Mr. W. Branford, seconded by Mr. W. S. Marston.

RESOLUTION NO. III.

Resolved :—That this meeting expresses confidence in the Government and Legislature of the Colony and hopes that it may be found practicable, in the near future, to take steps for gratifying the general desire of the people of this Colony [illegible] for Industrial and educational advancement, by the establishment of some institution designed to effect the efficient training of the hand, the head and the heart in analogy to the plan pursued at the Tuskegee Institute.

Moved by Mr. A. W. Forde, seconded by Mr. W. Brandford.

RESOLUTION NO. IV.

Resolved :—That this meeting expresses its gratitude to Dr. Booker Washington and his staff for their kindness in generously supplying information and otherwise assisting the Barbados Delegates to achieve success in their mission to Tuskegee . . . . Further this meeting would view with appreciation a visit of Dr. Washington and his wife to these shores and pledges itself to do all in its power to assist the Committee of the Tuskegee Movement to raise by popular subscription the necessary funds for entertaining so illustrious a champion of human progress.

Moved by Mr. C. P. Clarke, seconded by Mr C. L. Elder.

RESOLUTION NO. V.

Resolved :—That this meeting desires to express its thanks to the various Principals and their assistants of the Industrial Institutes and other schools visited by the Barbados Delegates during their stay in America, also to Dr. A. St. Clair Jones and others in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, for the kindness shown and help given the said Delegates in the carrying out of their task.

Moved by Mr. V. B. C. Harte, seconded by Mr. Estwick.

RESOLUTION NO. VI.

Resolved :—That the Committee empowered to collect subscriptions to defray expenses *re* the Tuskegee Movement beg to record its gratitude and appreciation to the Public who so willingly and generously responded to assist with the expenses to carry out the scheme ; and for the ready and valuable service rendered by the Press.

Moved by Mr. H. W. Lofty, seconded by Rev. Nichols.

RESOLUTION NO. VII.

Resolved :—That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Governor-in-Executive Committee and that His Excellency be assured of the willingness of the Delegates to co-operate in disseminating the information and knowledge gained by them during their stay in America.

Moved by Mr. J. S. Maughan, seconded by Mr. O. A. Murray.

Hampton Anniversary

Hampton, Va., April 27.—One of the big events of the forty-fourth anniversary of Hampton Institute, which was celebrated here on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, was the stirring address of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the well-known principal of Tuskegee Institute and Hampton's most distinguished graduate dealing with the problem of improving race relations throughout the world. His address at the final meeting, which was held in the large school gymnasium, was listened to by a most representative and intelligent audience of over two thousand of the best white and colored people from the North and South.

DR. WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS

Referring to the recent International conference held at Tuskegee, Dr. Washington declared that the representatives from eighteen governments and colonies were looking to the Negro in this country for light and guidance, for what the Negro in America does is likely to be followed by the millions of Negroes outside of America.

Further, he asserted, that the white people, especially the Europeans, have been watching the conduct of the white man in this country in his relations toward the black man, and that white people outside of America are likely to be guided in their treatment of Negroes by the example which the people of this land set.

Dr. Washington, in addressing the graduating class, spoke of great responsibilities and that they must be helpful and sensible in everything which they return to their homes. They must improve the attitude of the average white man of the South toward Negro education. They must disappoint their critics by being simple and modest in their education. He urged them to be humble, godly, Christian men. He said that they must not talk overmuch when they return home about "domestic arts." If they mean to teach cooking, they must say that they are teaching cooking. If they teach dish washing, they must use terms that everybody can understand.

Dr. Washington urged the young people of Hampton School to get hold of the white people of their communities and show others what is being done to make the life of the Negro higher and better. He declared that the Negro talks too much about the white man and not enough to the white man; and in turn, the white man talks too much about the Negro and not enough to him. Will the white man come to the Negro school or church? In answer to this question, he said the best people of the South are never ashamed to show that they are interested in Negro progress. "There are hundreds of white men who want to get closer to the best life the Negro is living. Take them to your schools and churches, and you will get the encouragement you cannot otherwise obtain."

The white man, too, has a responsibility in seeing the work of the best Negroes. At present he knows more about the criminal Negro than he does about those members of the race who are hard working and reliable.

It is cheaper to save a race before it gets down than it is to rescue it out of the ditch. The Negro is in the ditch. The average American farmer earns three hundreds dollars per year. Every Negro farmer that does not earn his three hundred dollars per year is drawing upon the resources of others.

"The Southern Negro understands the southern white man better than any one else on earth." This is Dr. Washington's corollary to the statement that no one understands the Negro so well as the Southern white man.

Dr. Washington, addressing the students, paid the following tribute to Hampton's principal: "You have the opportunity every day to come in direct contact with a man who possesses high executive ability, culture, modesty, and combines with all these qualities unselfish devotion, and is a man of supremest tact."

"You should thank God that you are connected with an institution that has led and is leading in the best type of education the world has yet seen," he added.

In closing, Dr. Washington advised his white hearers to use a little more praise and a little less blame in dealing with the Negro. He urged his own people to develop body, mind, and soul in order to make the black race the most useful race that God has ever put on earth.

The following interesting addresses were delivered: "The R's at Hampton—Religion, Respect, and Responsibility," Vida H. Herriford, Kansas City, Missouri; "From Darkness to Light," James D. Aiken, Dover, Deleware; "Extension Work in the Rural Districts of Virginia," Mattie Holmes, '99, Bowling Green, Virginia; "A Changed Life," Saunders Marshall, Horntown, Virginia; "My People, the Cherokees," David W. Owl, Cherokee, North Carolina, and "My Struggle for an Education," Julia A. Calvin, West Palm Beach, Florida.

MR. OGDEN'S ADDRESS

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, president for many years of the Hampton board of trustees, presented the candidates for certificates and diplomas: academic diplomas 40; special diplomas 6, and certificates 41.

"Life at Hampton," he said, "is real and life is earnest and the equality of the application of the students here will challenge comparison with that of any other

institution in the country.

"The average man is the man that runs the world. He is the force that makes for righteousness and for great progress.

"There is a very earnest spirit behind you as you go forth from here.

"One night last week I had a dream. I dreamed I was here at Hampton and the figure of General Armstrong appeared. He took me past the church and past the new building being erected for religious work, and indicated to me (as I recall it with paper and pencil, rule and measure, two buildings that he instructed me to see erected.

"Armstrong is alive and with us now in the persons of those carrying on his work—his spiritual successors. Here is the spirit of Armstrong, which is the spirit of Christianity. Go forth, brave and strong, and conquer."

Dr. William R. Taylor, of Rochester, New York, said: "What a wonderful illustration this school is of the value of a good institution as the instrument through which a great man can do his work for the world—an instrument which gathers up, combines, organizes, and multiplies the purposes, the individual interests, powers, and units in a community.

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Visitor Believes Negroes of His Country Can Reach High Standards by Proper Co-operation of Caucasian Race

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Mr. Evans discourses interestingly of his experiences with the natives of South Africa, where he has been for the past thirty-seven years. For three years, he served as Chairman of a Commission of Enquiry, appointed by the King of England to ascertain what losses had been sustained by the people of Natal, through the ravages of the Boer invasion during the Boer War, some years ago and compensate them for losses sustained. At that time, he was able to study conditions as they exist among the people of that nation and so interested was he in the study, he wrote a book, known as "Black and White in South East Africa". This book, with several others dealing with the manners, customs and possibilities of the natives of Africa are authorities upon the subject.

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In discussing the conditions which prevail in South Africa, Mr. Evans said the natives of Natal, who are called Zulus, grow no exportable crops. Their principal crops are maize, millet, sweet potatoes and small grains. He is of the opinion that, if they are instructed in the ways of growing cotton, corn and other exportable crops, they will be able to claim recognition among the nations of the world. Mr. Evans has visited several of the southern states, since coming to the United States a month ago. He says the study of the negroes of the south leads him to believe that great possibilities are in store for the natives of South Africa, if they are given an opportunity.

Mr. Evans, after leaving Montgomery, will visit Mobile, New Orleans, Birmingham and will attend the Sociological Conference at Nashville, Tenn., May 7, 8, 9 and 10. He will be one of the speakers of the conference.

The race problem, said Mr. Evans, is a serious problem in Natal. He is desirous of obtaining that information which will enable him to straighten out the tangle between the whites and blacks of South Africa. He believes the white man if possible should furnish a solution

Rich Gold Field.

The richest gold fields in the world exist in that country, where $180,000,000 of gold is mined annually and likewise the world's greatst diamond fields are found in that part of Africa. The languages most generally spoken are English and Dutch. Two newspapers are published in Mr. Evans' home in Natal, which has a population of 70,000, half white and half native.

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The first subdivision of the group of subjects, "Conditions", will constitute the general theme for discussion Wednesday, and will be taken up by foreign delegates for the most part, who will tell the story of local conditions in the home communities. The subject will be discussed in a general manner by others in the conference, there being nothing formal about the meeting.

"Africa And America."

"Africa and America, Past and Present" will be the opening theme touched upon by Rev. D. D. Martin, representing the Stewart Foundation for Africa, that potent missionary organization under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Martin, besides being connected with the Foundation, comes from Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

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New York Age 4-25-12

OLD HARBOR SCHOOL
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International Conference on Negro — 1912

CONFERENCE ON NEGRO PASSES INTO HISTORY

Many Notable Incidents Mark Closing Session

STRONG ADDRESSES MADE

Ringing Words of Optimistic Speeches Thrill Large and Responsive Audiences of Students

Mont Ador 4-21-12

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 20.—The International Conference on the Negro closed the third and last day's session at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Every step in the proceedings of this initiative movement has been practically along untried paths. The elaborate program mapped out by Dr Washington and Secretary E. J. Scott has been full of interest throughout and generally adhered to by Dr Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Still the sessions have not been without incidents, some remarkable some pathetic, all impressive. Chief among them were the remarkable address delivered Wednesday noon by Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; the telegram received by Principal Washington from President William H. Taft; the exhibition of shackles and other instruments of the slave trade in the heart of Angola, Portuguese, Africa, by Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass.; the remarkable address on "Education and Racial Traits," by Prof. W. I. Thomas, professor of sociology, Chicago University, Chicago, Ill., and the adoption of a resolution of sympathy with the bereaved resulting from the great sea disaster, the sinking of the Titanic with sixteen hundred souls, and the fervent prayer for the bereaved by Bishop Alexander Walters of New York.

The daily marching of the 1,500 students in uniforms from the drilling grounds to the dining hall, led by Prof. N. Clarke Smith's famous band, was a spectacular scene greatly enjoyed by the visitors.

The ringing words of the optimistic speech of Commissioner Claxton, himself the son of a Southern slave holder, still lives in the hearts of the immense student body who heard the great orator as they stood at the tables ready for dinner.

"No state," declared the Southerner, "could be strong if one-third of its people were weak; no state could count itself rich if one-third of its people must be condemned to poverty; no state could be intelligent in the highest degree so long as one-third of its people must be ignorant; no state could reach its highest degree of virtue so long as one-third of its people were exposed to vice and unable to resist the temptations that come through ignorance and poverty; no state could reach the highest power and the best degree of citizenship until all its people were able to comprehend the responsibilities of citizenship and its duties."

"The education of any people must be adapted to the character and needs of the people themselves. Education is not a thing to be brought from the ends of the earth, or to be brought down out of the heavens. It must consist wholly in the uplifting and outfitting and the refining of the experiences of the individual educated."

The speaker was heartily cheered.

Night Session Interesting.

The night session in the chapel, attended by more than 2,000 students, teachers and visitors, was replete with interest throughout. The devotional services were conducted by Prof. T. E. Owens, one of the teachers of the Institute. Doctor Washington presided.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, followed by a fervent prayer by the Rt. Rev. Alexander Walters of New York:

"This International Conference on the Negro in conference assembled at Tuskegee, together with the faculty and students of the institute, beg hereby to tender their deepest sympathy to the President of the United States and to the relatives of those who lost their lives in the appalling disaster which has taken away so many distinguished citizens of the United States."

The following answer to a telegram received today from President Taft was read by Secretary Emmett J. Scott:

April 19, 1912.

"Presdent William H. Taft, White House, Washington, D. C.

"International Conference on the Negro with twenty-four foreign countries or colonies of foreign countries and thirty-six different missionary organizations now assembled at Tuskegee appreciates your kindly greeting. I am directed by the conference to say that together with the faculty and students of the institute we hereby beg to tender to the President of the United States and to the relatives of those on the Titanic who lost their lives in the terrible calamity which has taken away so many distinguished citizens of the United States, our deep and sincere sympathy. This resolution passed by rising vote of those people assembled.

"Booker T. Washington."

The opening address was delivered by Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Professor of Church History in Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., on "The False and the True in Mission Work in Africa".

Dr. Bowen stated that it is not upon record that a heathen nation could be lifted to civilization by legislation, book learning, science or art. The only civilizing agency, he asserted, is the Gospel of the Son of God. We must teach men how to farm, how to work and make an honest living, but the one ringing note must be the religion of Jesus Christ. This he applied to the fundamental methods in the evangelization of sleeping Africa.

Dr. Bowen was followed by Rev. P. Alpheus Luckie, President of the Demarara Normal and Industrial Institute, Demerara, British Guiana, South America, who spoke of his success as pastor in the building of a strong church in Georgetown and in the conversion of 800 souls.

Doctor L. G. Jordan, Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Convention with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., related some of his experiences and labors as a missionary in Africa. He stated among other things that the Foreign Mission bodies of the United States discriminated against African Missions in the distribution of funds collected to send the gospel to the heathen.

Bishop Alexander Walter delivered an inspiring address on "Missions of the A. M. E. Zion church. He thought the International Conference on the Negro is the beginning of a great movement to unify the efforts of all denominations for the redemption of Africa. "The hour of Africa's redemption", Bishop Walters declared "is at hand. Denominationalism is the great hindrance to the success of present methods. He made a strong plea for union among Christian workers in the Dark Continent.

Dr. Samuel D. Bawden, Manager of the Industrial Experiment Station, Ongole Guntur District, India, followed in a very instructive address on Social and Education conditions in his field of labor.

He said that the Hampton and Tuskegee idea of teaching industrial branches, was the crying need of India. He depicted the sad spectacle of turning out thousands of graduates from the schools in India withut any industrial training whatever. His effort will be to connect industrial work with Christian training among those in touch with his work.

Closing Addresses.

The closing addresses of the evening were delivered by Dr. Cornelius H. Patton of Boston who has just returned from an extended trip to Africa and by Dr. Frizzelle of Hampton, Va.

Doctor Frizzelle declared that Hampton and Tuskegee Institute stand for applied Christianity, the need of all races. The moral and spiritual value of industrial training was made emphatic by his brief but impressive address.

Dr. Patton, in illustrating the present condition of slavery "In the heart of Angola" by samples of the shackles of slavery, promised to give his audience a "peep into hell".

The slave traffic in Africa is shamefully extant and still carried on by the natives in the most inhuman manner he declared. Dr. Patton exhibited a chain which was used in conveying a chain gang of natives to the Portugese ships.

Doctor Patton is Home Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass.

Third Day's Session.

The morning session opened at 9:30, principal Washington presiding. After singing by the trained choir in charge of Mrs. Lee and the scripture lesson read by Rev. H. T. Jason, the first address was delivered by Father D. J. Bustin, representing the Catholic church. He said the policy of the Catholic church is to follow the method of dealing with individuals instead of groups. This, he said, is the fundamental means of building up races or nations by means of dealing with individuals. He stated further, that Pope Leo XIII had recently issued a command that special work among the colored people be taken up. Father Bustin is in charge of the "Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People" with national headquarters in New York city.

Major Marquette brought the greetings of the Salvation Army and read an interesting paper on the work of his great religious organization among all races, declaring that the Salvation Army in the spirit and scope of its workd knows no man after the flesh.

Major Marquette introduced Adjutant C. E. Walker, colored, of Jamaica who in turn stated that the Salvation Army work in Jamacia began in 1887 and at present the number of the names on the Soldiers and recrits roll is 1345 settled in twenty-one corps and thirty-eight societies. Abot fifty of the 3,000 members in the Islands are white men. Out of 102 officers engaged in work thirty are Europeans. They have 300 acres of land and the representatives present have come, mainly to learn Tuskegee's methods.

Dr. Robert E. Parker newspaper correspondent and magazine writer and former Secretary of the Congo Reform Association in America, Boston, Mass read an instructive paper on "Education by Culture Groups."

"Education in Jamaica."

Hon. J. Howard Williams, director of education for Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, delivered a fine address on "Education in Jamaica" which was listened to with intense interest by the audience.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses by A. Bruce McFarlane, Kingston, Jamaica, president of the Mico College for the training of teachers in the West Indies, Krishen Svaneborg of Denmark, Sweden, Dr. W. H. Sheppard, formerly missionary of the Southern Presbyterian church, Staunton, Va.; Bishop I. B. Scott, of the M. E. church, Monrovia, Liberia; Dr. C. H. Parrish, of Louisville, Ky.; Prof. Wright, dean of Fisk University, Nashville, the closing address being delivered by Dr. H. H. Proctor, of Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Washington stated that the success of the conference is due mainly to the efforts of Secretary Emmett J. Scott, Dr. Robert E. Park and Mr. Arthur Chesnut.

The following declaration was adopted:

"I. The members of this conference, representing widely different parts of the world, and equally different interests and experience and points of view with regard to the negro race and its problems, are profoundly convinced that this meeting which has brought them together for discussion and consultation is both timely and important, and that the movement here begun may be most beneficial and far-reaching in its effects and the opportunities for co-operation which it opens up.

"II. The members of the conference feel also that this school at Tuskegee which is a great experimental station in racial education and at the same time a center of negro life, has been well chosen as a place of meeting.

"III. The conference has been strongly impressed with the great advantages that must result from the coming together of such various interests as here find representation, racial, industrial, educational and religions. The importance of meetings of this kind to the negro people in the United States, Africa and the West Indies is obvious; the interests of European governments having colonies in tropical regions directly concerned, and the questions here discussed are not without importance in their effort upon the native races in all parts of the world.

"IV. As far as concerns education, no point has received more unanimous support than the need to widen the scope of education so that it may touch life at as many points as possible, although the application of this principle must differ with the different conditions of various localities.

"V. Impressed with the value of the opportunities for discussion and observation that this meeting has afforded, the conference recommends that similar international meetings be held tri-annually; arrangements for the place of meeting and the preparation of a detailed program to be placed in the hands of a committee to be appointed at this conference. The conference also recommends that efforts be made to appoint local committees or representatives for the collection of information along lines to be suggested by this central committee."

After singing "Auld Land Syne," and the doxology, the First International Conference on the Negro adjourned and passed into history.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION OF NEGRO CONFERENCE

Two Hundred Delegates Present at Tuskegee

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Interesting Speeches Are Made by Head of Institute, Commissioner of Education And Others

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 17.—The Interdational Conference on the Negro opened this morning at the Normal school with about two hundred delegates present. Owing to the delay in the train service many of the expected delegates did not arrive until the morning session was nearly finished.

The meeting was opened with prayer and reading of the scripture Rev. J. A. Thompson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church South, Tuskegee, read the service and Rev. J. Renfroe Curry, pastor of the white Baptist church, Tuskegee, offered a

brief prayer.

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of the Institute, caled the meeting to order.

Dr. Booker T. Washington then arose to make the address of welcome. After assuring the guests of their hearty welcome to the school Dr. Washington said:

Purposes of Conference.

"For a number of years, we have received here at Tuskegee letters from various parts of the world, letters from missionaries in foreign fields, letters from governmental officials, especially in Europe, asking for some information that would put them into touch with the methods of education employed here at Tuskegee, and it occurred to us after reciving a number of these communications that it would be perhaps a wise thing and a natural development for us to ask these persons representing Missionary Organizations, representing Governments that have to do with the darker races of the world, to come here and spend a few days first in observing the methods that we are trying to employ at Tuskegee and then, in so far as it is possible to have a simple, informal discussion based upon their observations to see to what extent the methods employed here can be applied to the problems concerning the people in the countries that are peopled by the darker races. I do not mean that we have anything at Tuskegee that is very superior, or that this Conference is to be confined in any degree to a discussion of methods employed at Tuskegee. Incidentally, I hope that you will look through our plant, go through all the departments here and if you find anything which will be of value in the discussion, if you find anything which will be of value in the applying of a better method of education to your own communities, in your own homes, why we shall count ourselves most happy to have made a smal lcontribution toward the uplift of the people you represent.

Foreign Students.

"For a number of years we have had on our grounds quite a number of students from countries outside of the United States. From year to year we have from 100 to 150 students representing foreign countries and we are anxious that these students be fitted to go back to their homes and render the highest and best service, and we shall hope that during the discussion to which we shall listen that we shall get much valuable information as to the actual needs in the countries from which these students came, so that they will be trained to some definite point of usefulness in the country which they come from. We want the students to go back home after they get their education and we want them to prove of service in their homes after they get their education.

"I am perfectly aware of the fact, as I am sure many of you are, that with all of our faults—we damn the United States a good deal—but as a rule when a fellow once gets into this country, it is pretty hard to get him out. We hope most of you will get out. I notice, however, that a good many young men and women come from Africa and from South American countries, from Porto Rico and Cuba and Jamaica, and they come into this country and when they first come, they praise their own country pretty high—nothing like it. They stay here one month, then two months, then a year in studying at some institution and the first thing you know they have forgotten their old country and they never go back home any more.

"We do not want that to be true of the men and women we train at Tuskegee and I am sure in helping us to give these students that which will serve them best and serve you best in the communities from which they have come, you can help us immensely during these meetings.

"I think while we have a great many distinguished representatives here from churches and from missionary organizations, and from governments and educational institutions, we are glad to welcome all of them here, but I think you will excuse me and forgive me if I say that we are very glad to have with us also the representative of the national government in the field of education in the person of the United States Commissioner of Education."

Credentials Presented.

Considerable time was spent in reading the list of the persons who had promised to be present, many of whom came forward and presented their credentials. The most formidable papers were those presented by the representative from Venezula, who presented a written address, along with other papers to the conference. One of these papers was in the Spanish language and this was translated to the conference by one of the Spanish students present.

The first address of the morning was made by Rev. D. D. Martin, representing the Stewart Foundation for Africa, an institution for the training of colored missionaries for Africa, which is connected with Gammon Theological Seminary, at Atlanta, Ga. The title of his paper was "Africa and America, Past and Present."

The principal address of the morning was made by Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, Home Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass. Dr. Patton has just returned from a six months' trip around Africa, during which he has visited nearly every important colony in Africa where Christian missions are located.

Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. made the closing address of the morning session.

Thursday the conference will devote its time to the consideration of missions.

This conference is now considered to be the most important in the history of the negro in foreign countries.

A unique feature of the week's entertainments will be the Automobile Tour of city, Friday. Cars leave 102 Church St. 3 p. m. Stops will be made at homes where the decorations and costumes of those receiving represent Japan, Holland, Paris, United States, Italy. Don't miss it. Round trip 50 cents. —Adv.